POETRY.

From Harpers's Magazine. HOW THE MONEY GOES. BY JOHN G. SAXE. How goes the Money !- Well, It goes for rent and water-rates.
For bread and butter, coal and grates,
Hats, cars, and carnets, boops and he
And that's the way the Money goes!

How goes the Money?-Nay. on't every hody know the way?
goes for bonnets conts, and capes,
ilks, satins, muslins, velvets, crapes,
iawls, ribbons, furs, and furbolows— And that's the way the Money goes!

wish the ways were something fewer It goes for wages, taxes, debts goes for presents, goes for bots, or paint, permade, and e week-

I've scarce began to mention how It goes for laces, feathers, rings. lovs, dolls-and other haby-things. Whins, whistles, candies, bells, and hows And that's the way the Money goes!

How goes the Money!-Come. It know it doesn't go for ruin;
It goes for schools and Sabbath-chimes,
It goes or charity—sometimes,
For missions, and such things as those—
And that's the way the Money goes!

How goes the Money?-There, And that's the way the Money goes

MISCELLANY.

A SELF-WORSHIPPER. Solomon Giles broke the first communication. If you had told him so, he would have pointed to his well-thumbed Bible and hymn-book, his church subscription list and family pew-but, nevertheless, he did it every day. The

man worshipped himself.
He, Solomon Giles, with his certificates of

it, Mr. Lane. Awful hurrying times—might lose me a hundred dollars."

"Go to work; go to work, Mr. Lane; can't spare you ten minutes. Bless my soul, sir; if you go I shall hire some one in your place. Four good men waiting for your shoes. Don't believe a word of it," he said, in an aside. The thread-bare clerk, the shabby clerk, toiled on-toiled till his hour was done. As

her face away.
"How—is—she?" a spasmodic question.

"Didn't you know? We sent for you an hour ago. Didn't they find you?"

No need of saying another word to him.

He walks straight to her room, where a babe smiled its brief in oment of existence—where a mother and babe lie together—safely folded. He gazes on the cold, white faces; but his lips are like marble, and there is a curse in his heart for the bad man who knows no oth-

THAT CURSE WILL FOLLOW SOLOMON GILES .-

er God but himself.

Sorrowret. - A woman, formerly of New-ark, N. J., but who, for the past year had been living in Chicago, a few days since start-ed, with a sick child in her arms, to return to Newark. When near Cleveland, Ohio, the solute and far from friends, with scarcely some and har from Frences, with scarcely money enough to reach home, rather than leave her babe hmong strangers, continued on her journey and reached Newark, having car-ried the dead infant in her arms the entire dis-

iteed many things connected with the destruction of the steamship Austria which were well calculated to excite sympathy—but not one of them is so touching as that to be found below. If there is any one who can read it without feeling every chord in his bosom vibrate, we would not be the owner of that person's heart for the whole created

Southampton with her husband, had three children with her—a girl about five years old, boy about three, and a babe in her arms .-The husband had jumped over, and as the he took her litle girl, kissed her, and threw her into the water. She then took the boy, a fair healthy little fellow, embraced him, gave him her last kiss, and threw him in.— He struck on his back, and struggled very hard. Rising to the surface three separate times, he called out "Mamma." each time, in the most piteous tones, then sank to rise no more. The poor woman then clasped her baby to her breast and jumped in with it, kissing it repeatedly as they sank to the

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurr-ed in the family of James L. Loop, Esq., of Rockford Ill., on Sunday evening last the particulars of which we copy from the Democrat

The family had eaten supper and retired to the family room, and two sons, Matt. and Frank, engaged in the boyish sport of 'play-ing soldier.' Matt had in his hands a shot gun which had lain in the house several gun which had lain in the house several months, uncapped, and as every one suppos-ed, unloaded; which during the progress of the play he aimed at his brother and pulled the trigger, when it discharged, putting the whole load into the forehead of Frank, who stood not more than two feet distant from the

The horror-stricken brother caught the poor boy in his arms, while the brains rapidly cozed from the horrible wound, and in an hour and a half he was dead. Frank was a very intelligent and sprightly lad of about 11 years of age and idolized by his parents."

A speaker at a stump meeting out West, declared that he knew no north, no south, no cast, no west. Then, said a by-stander. "you ought to go to school and learn your geogra-

A DELAWARE paper says that six hundred thousand dollars will be the lowest sum offer-ed the state of Delaware, at the approaching session of the legislature, for an exclusive lot-tery grant for twenty years, and a million (*)

For the luxury of tobacco, the English pay dearly indeed, the duty being eighty cents per pound on unmanufactured tobacco, and two dollars per pound on eigars.

which surpasses it, hardly any thing which equals it, for the clear insight which its authar shows as to the ground work of our political institutions. His breadth of view is remarkable, as is the clearness with which he points out our danger and our remedy. SPEECH OF HON. CARLSCHURZ.

OF WISCONSIN. Before the Republican Ratification Meeting at Chicago, Sept. 28th, 1858.

Gentlemen .- The remarks I am going to off r will not be of the exciting and enthusi-nstic kind. I will make no constitutional arguments, nor will I quota authorities, nor shall I indules in personal invectives against Buchanan, Douglas or any other man. I will speak to your understanding, and call your attention to some of the simple and broad principles which rule the development

f human affairs.

The destinies of nations and countries are indeed not governed by in jorities and gov-ernmental authority alone. You will someimes see nations struggle with almost superhuman efforts against certain impending dangers; but an overruling fatality seems to frastrate all their exertions. This overruling fatality, which stands above the power of majorities and governments, I will call with a simple term "the logic of things and events."

It is the close connection between cause and effect, between principle and fact, and a con-nection which cannot be severed, and the clear knowledge of which is the only safe foundation of political wisdom.

I have been taught by history, that a democratic system of government, although it may overcome local and temporary inconven-iences, cannot bear a direct contradiction between political principles on one and social institutions on the other side. Such incon-sistencies will and must bring forth questions and conflicts involving the very foundations of popular liberty. They may appear in dif-ferent shares, but when they have more taken man worshipped himself.

He, Solomon Gibes, with his certificates of bank stock and unparallelled success, knew no other God but—Solomon Gibes.

He would turn off an office-boy who omitted a bow every time he had occasion to speak to him. Patrick, the porter, knew on which side his bread was buttered. It was 'yer worship," and 'yer honor,' from morning till night, and a waggish wink and his thumb to his nose as soon as his back was turned. The children were taught to think of him as veritably the author of their exist.

Such a contradiction is that between Liber-

istence of a people.

Such a contradiction is that between Libered nothing to interfere with his own glory. His wife never took his name in vain, but only by the handle. It was "Mr. Giles"—never "my dear." or plain "Solomon."

"Mr. Giles," said one of his thread-bare clerks, one day, "my wife is very ill. Can I be spared an hour earlier than usual?"

"Couldn't think of it; couldn't think of it, Mr. Lane. Awful hurrying times—might lose me a hundred dollars."

and the sinfulness of sin in general. My pur-pose is to investigate from a political stand-point, the conflicts which, as a natural consequence, must spring from the mixture of the contradictory principles of Slavery and

When in a Democratic community there is a powerful individual or an association, or class of men, whose claims and pretensions are in conflict with the natural rights of man the close of day drew near, great drops started to his brow; his veins stood out; his
other individuals, and who deem their own the close of day drew near, great drops started to bis brow; his voins stood out; his hands trembled. Ah! how did he know but hands trembled. Ah! how did he know but tions, we may well say that the liberties of the considerations, we may well say that the liberties of the considerations. she might, even then, be dying?

The task over, he hurri don. Three long miles intervened, and he had paid his last individual or class of men find that their life. sixpence for a medicine. It was an aggrava-tion to see the 'busses passing him by.

Individual of class of the later and before a claims and pretensions cannot stand before a free criticism, they will spare no effort to im-He stood on the threshhold in an ageny pose silence upon the organs of public opin of dread. A woman met him; she turned ion; they will use force, if argument is of n avail. They will endeavor to concentrate all political power in their hands, and to use it as a machinery for the promotion of their selfish ends, and as a safeguard of their particular interests. They will resort to usurpation, when by constitutional means they can exercise no absolute control.

In States which are ruled by als dute mon-archs, the public press is manucled, for no other reason than that absolutism and its ex-crescences cannot stand before the free criti-cism of public opinion, and that if press and speech were let free to-day, there would be a death-struggle between public opinion and the absolute power to-morrow, which would result either in the complete overthrow of the latter or complete re-enslavement of the former.—But it is not essential that this powerful and dang-rous interest should have nonarchical aspirations; if it be an aristo-gracy, or an association of great merchants or planters, or in general a class of persons who have common interests which are in-consistent with the natural rights of man and who deem them superior to all other censiderations and are determined to defend them—the tendency and the ultimate result will be the same. To such an interest the people will have to submit, or against such

an interest the people will have to fight There will be a struggle and there will be a victory, final and conclusive. [Applause.]

Is this applicable to slavery and the slaveholders? A rapid glance at the political developement of this country will answer that

question.

In the slaveholding States all political life is shaped by the ruling interest. While the people of the South profess the principle of equality, one class of citizens are accustomed to govern and the other to obey, (and mark well, I am speaking of the whites, not of the slaves.) and the whole machinery of govern-ment, even down to the smallest functions, is in the hands of the slaveholding aristocracy.
While they profess the principles of political While they profess the principles of political liberty, you dare neither speak nor write a word against the "peculiar institution."— While they claim to be freemen, they have fettered the hands of the people with the most odious police regulations, dictated by the instinctive fears common to all tyrants. While they claim to be an enlightened people, they do not suffer the great leading ideas of the age to enter their schools and colleges, for fear they might engages to the suffer they might engages to the suffer they might engages they are instinctive. for fear they might engender thought against slavery. While they claim to be a moral and slavery. While they claim to be a moral and religious people, they address even their prayers to no other God, than the black God of Siavery. While they pretend to be a patriotic people, they have sacrificed the liberties of speech and the press, sacrificed even the libercy of conscience, sacrificed the welfare of the non-slaveholding whites, and the pressure and properties of their own States. fare of the non-slaveholding whites, and the progress and prosperity of their own States, sacrificed the peace of this Republic; (applause.) and they will tell you as often as you want to hear it, that they are ready to sacrifice to the perpetuation of slavery even the union of these States and the last remnant of their liberties and republican institutions. (Cheers.) Nobody can deny it—in the south Slavery overrules every thing else, elavery rules it all.

lavery rules it all. And what about the North? Look at the party in power. It considered the Missouri Compromise a sacred compact, as long as that measure served to augment the number of Slave States. It advocated the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific Ocean, when he that extension a large transfer. when by that extension a large territory might be acquired for slavery. It became suddenly convinced of the unconstitutionality of the Missouri Compromise and repealed it, when that compact was to augment the number of free States. It transmogrified the face of Squatter-sovereignty tend times, according to the pleasure of the slaveholders. It considered the population of Kansas nu-merically sufficient for forming a slave State, but saidy insufficient to form a free State. It lavished with unheard of profligacy the money of the people for the benefit of the slaveholding interest, and treated the great commercial interests of the free North with contempt. It applauded the most flagrant riolations of the ballot-box, and the most dar-

We take from the Chicago Journal the | party. No kingdom, no hierarchy is ruled following speech of Hon. Carl Schurz, delivered at Chicago a few days ago. We commend its careful and repeated perusal to our readers. We have seen nothing of late years

havery & Damocracy having live side by side hose eighty years, may live on thus, and that e does not see the incompatibility. Indeed to does not see it! The same man, who once a the man of the slaveholders cried our to he champions of freedom in the S-nate We will subdue you," He does not so see the sun, and yet it shines. A deaf madders not hear the thunder, and yet be will does not hear the tunner, and yet or whiteel the bolt of lightning when it strikes him down. [Repeated applause.] Aye, sir, Slavery and Democracy did live sidely side theseighty years, but how dri they live? Like two combatants who hold each other by the broat, each watching his chance to strang he other. Is it not so? [Cheers.]

Has Mr. Douglas seen or heard nothing of he din and clamor of that battle which has raged with but short and apparent intermis his Republic deviated from the olicy of the Revolutionary fathers to confin slavery within the narrowest limits and to promote its gradual abolition by federal and local legislation? Does he know nothing of the ridiculous failure of all the compromises that were called final settlements? May be

that were carried man settlements. Say be the is not so blind; but what he sees perhaps does not suit him. [Cheers.] The conflict between Slavery and Democ-racy might have been settled in the spirit. of the Revolutionary times. But it was not, and it springs up in its true aspect, when Missouri claimed admission as a slave State. It is represented to be finally settled by the Missouri Compromise, and there it is again larking under the tariffquestion. It assumes threatening dimensions in the question of the annexation of Texas, and the territories acquir d from Mexico. It is again said to be finally settled by the compromises of 1850.—
But there it rises again more terrible than ever in the Nebraska bill. Mr. Douglas then claims to have finally settled it by introtroducing his principle of Squatter Sover eignty. But streams of blood and smouldering ruins in Kansas give him the lie.— [Cheers.] Then Mr. Buchanan's election was to settle it. But the poor old man had hardly set his foot into the White House, and the slavery question steps forth in never seen turpitude at the hand of Judge Taney. very head of the banquet table. [Great ap-

And there are some simpletons crying 'peace, peace, stop agitation.' Who is it that agitates it? Who agitated it in 1820 but those that wanted to extend slavery in the free west? Who agitated it, when Texas was to be annexed, but those who wanted to give slavery an unlimited domain in the South and Southwest? Who agitated it by the Nebraska bill, but those who wanted to break down the last barrier to slavery? Who ag tated it by the Dred Scott decision, but the tated it by the Dred Scott decision, but those who wanted to make Slavery the rule and Liberty the exception? Who agitated it by the Lecompton question, but those who wanted to sacrifice the last safeguard of self-government to slavery? [Cheers.] And all those who did so, were but obeying the logic of things. For slavery cannot live unless it rules, and it can never keep peace unless it dies. [Continued applause.] And still some simplictons are crying stop agitation? Where simpletons are crying stop agitation! Where will you begin? Where will you end? Stop agitation! The President of the Unitod States makes not the most triding ap-pointments, or the slavery question is touch-ed upon in the cabinet. Congress hardly ed upon in the cabinet. Congress hardly makes the most inconsiderable appropriation without considering matters from this point of view, and it is agitated. No legislative assembly in any of the States over adjourn without discussing slavery in some way, and it is agitated. Aye, the smallest log-bamlet in the West hardly elects a constable without considering what the man's views on the subject of slavery are, and it is agitated. And now, stop agitation and cry peace, peace. There is and there will be war in the Cabinet

grant violations of the ballot-box, the most cleative government, and a straggle in Congress, forcer than ever—these are strange truits of a measure which was to bring peace and liberty and presperity to mankind. [Cheese, I fix will no longer do to say, that all the destarbance was aware to the de-

all these disturbances were owing to the ob-strong of a few abolitionists. The cause of all this lies deeper. It is this: The Kansas-Nebraska bill was but a new embodiment of the old contradiction between political principles and social institutions; it was but a new form of that old antagonism which has convulsed this country for the last forty years It is not the right kind of Popular Sovereignty; but a worthless, treacherous counterfeit. It is a wild delusion—if you will not go so far as to call it an imposi-

tion and a lie. [Applause.]
Popular Sovereignty, in the true sense of
the term means the sovereignty of all individuals. so organized as to give a common expression to the collective will, restrained only the natural rights of individual man. Its foundation can be no other than the recogni-tion of the equal rights of all men. It can be built upon no other presumption but that all men are free, and that no institution, which contradicts this principle, has an a priors right to exist.

But what means Mr. Douglas'great principie of Popular Sovereignty? He says that the people of a Territory shall decide for themselves whether they will have slavery or not; that is to say whether the employer may own his laborer or whether he shall hire him. Did slavery exist in those Territories at the time of the enactment of the Nebraska bill? No, it did not. Well, now the people shall decide for themselves. But what shall shall decide for themselves. But what shall be the rule? What shall be the law, before be the rule? What shall be the law, before the people shall have given their verdict by positive legislation? Shall the presumption be in favor of freedom, according to the fundamental principle of the good old Angle-Saxen common law? No, sir, the slaveholder shall have the a priori right to go into the Territory with his slaves and to hold them here as slaves; the right of a man to own his laborer is, a priori, recognized by the Kansas and Nebraska bill. And here let me add that the Dred Scott decision is a most logical construction of the Nebraska bill, [loud cheers] and acknowledged to be such by Mr. Douglas himself, and that his quibbles be-Douglas himself, and that his quibbles be tween his Squatter Sovereignty and that de cision are the most contemptible subterfuges by which ever a pettifogger made himself ri-diculous. [Continued applause] Thus Mr. Douglas' popular sovereignty is based upon a presumption in favor of slavery 'upon the presumption that slavery exists of right, where it is not prohibited by positive legis lation. [Cheers.]

where it is not promining by positive hegis lation. [Cheers.]

True popular sovereignty means the removal of all barriers which the ingenuity of despotism has set to human liberty. [Cheers] But Mr. Douglas tells you, that the true foundation of American popular sovereignty is the right of slavery to exist where it is not expressely republished. that it means the reexpressly prohibited; that it means the re-moval of all barriers which American patriotism Las set to human bondage. [Applause.] It you could ask Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Jay, Madison, Henry Clay, for their opinion, who of them would christen this abominable mixture with the great name of Popular Sovereignty? They would have stigmatized it as a contemptible bastard, begotten in the adulterous embrace of Democracy and Slavery, with the features of Liberty on its face but with the black venom of Despotism in its heart. [Long and continued appliance.]

I repeat it. Sir. this so-called Popular soregignty is but a new embodiment of the old cone-rn; a new melody to the old song; [cheers] a new trap set for old fools. [Thundering applause.] It is the old mistake, the old confusion of ideas; there is nothing new in it but one feature, and that is its very worst. worst.

It marks, indeed, a new period in the history of this country. All the compacts be-tween Freelom and Slavery struck by the fa-thers of this Republic and the subsequent there is anothere will be war in the Cabinet violations of the ballot-box, and the most daring usurpations of power, when they served the interests of slavery. [Cheers.] And how are all these amazing things effected? Look at the interior organization of that [Cheers.] Look at the interior organization of that [Cheers.] There is anothere will be war in the Cabinet there of this Republic and the subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises between a principle and an interest. Endoaring the same of the President, war in the Cabinet there of this Republic and the subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises between a principle and the subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the President, war in the Cabinet there of this Republic and the subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the interest of slavery. [Cheers.] And the most dark in the President, war in the Cabinet there of this Republic and the subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the interests of slavery. [Cheers.] And the president was a subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the interests of slavery. [Cheers.] And the president was a subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the president was a subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the president was a subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the president was a subsequent generation of statesmen, were compromises of the president was a subsequent generation of the generation of statesmen, were compromises of the president generation of the generation of statesmen, were compromises of the president generation of the president generation of the president generation of the generation of the president generation of the president generation of the president generation of the generation of the

bok at Mr. Douglas nimedi, how he is flat-tering between the Northern and Southern construction of the "great principle," how that happy father is hardly able to tell his own child, which is white to-day and black to-morrow—[great laughter and appliance,] is face towards Charleston, and then to Terhis face towards Charleston, and then to re-ritorial Squatter Sovereignty with his face towards Springfield. [Cheers.] Look at that disgasting, pitable exhibition of a man who boasts of his greatness as a statesman with the thandering voice of a brass cannon, and who is shortsighted enough not to see that he like a boy, has fallen into the messless of that ternal contradiction from which his petti-

fogging sophistries will never extricate him. [Thundering applause.)
Such has been the fate of Squatter Sover-eignty and of the man who invented it. And eighty and of the man who invented it. And such will be the fate of all measures which at the same time concede to Slavery the right to spread, & o Liberty the right to restrict it. So long as our national laws countenance slavery in any way beyond that measure of right which it derives from the local legisla-tion of the States in which it exists, the contradiction in our institution will be the same the antagonism will be the same, the agita tion and the war will be the same, and no ton and the war will be the same, and no compromises, and no mock popular sovereign-ty will allay the struggle. It will be repeat-ed over and over again as often and wherever slavery has the slightest chance to intrude. slavery has the slightest chance to intrude. All such measures, which embody both the autagonistic principles, are like a railroad train to which two locomotives have been attached, one at each end. The name of one is Liberty, the name of the other, Slavery. If the two locomotives pull in different directions, what will be the consequence? Either the superior power of one will pull the train, together with the other locomotive, in its direction, or the strength of both being equal, will tear the train to pieces. And I tell you all measures like the Nebraska bill will be torn to pieces by the different constructions put upon them.

structions put upon them.

What else, therefore, is Douglas' "great principle" but a wild delusion? What else is his policy but a dangerous imposition? It speaks of hurmony, and yet it preserves the elements of strite and conflict. It speaks of presecuted with the elements of strite and conflict. war. Where is its safety? where its blessings? [Cheors.]

all times. You must make up your minds to Since the compromise measures and Mr.

Douglas' "great principle" will not do it, what will? Let us learn from our opponents. The clearest heads of the slaveholding States the characteristic had a sure and the same and the states tell you openly that Slavery cannot thrive unless it be allowed to expand. And common sense must tell you, that the Slave power cannot rule unless you submit to its dictation with cowardly obedience. [Cheers.] Well, then, in the name of all that is good and great, if Slavery cannot thrive unless it

be allowed to expand—pen it up! [Applause.] If the Slave power cannot rule unless you lie prostrate on your knees—rise! [Repeated cheers and applause.] I know, Mr. Douglas will call this a revolutionary dectrine, but let him remember that he hunself was called a revolutionist, when, by one of the strangest mistakes of his life, he opposed the Lecompton Constitution. [Cheers.] and consideration. let him remember that he hunself was called a revolutionist, when, by one of the strangest mistakes of his life, he opposed the Lecompton Constitution. [Cheers.]

In order to restrict Slavery, you have but to return to the principles which dictated the ordinance of 1787, and which governed the

BURLINGTON, VT., PRIDAY, OCTOBER 20 1859.

The part of the part of

representing them, will seize upon it and try to monopolize its construction, and what is construct to mean Laberty here will be construed to mean Laberty here will be construed to mean Savery there; and this is natural, for to the slaveholder the principal meaning of Liberty is that main shall have the right to hold his fellow-main as property. [Cheers.]

Was it nows with the Kansa-No grashal differs of highermonic differs of highe

Dissolution of the Union! Bah? Northern babies have been frightened to be often on ough by this silly bug-bear. (Applause.) I have often wondered how a Northern man could repeat that stale threat without feeling the blash of shame rising to elisthes fluttering around his limbs. [Great cheers.] Is it so difficult to understand the bellicese humor of the South? When a soward falls in with a greater coward than than he, he is very apt to assume the attitudes of a hero. The history of the world shows few examples of more out-spoken bravery than Sir John Falstaff's when he found Percy Hotspur dead as a mouse on the field of battle.— [Laughter and applause.] But let Percy move one of his toes and you will see Sir John nimbly taking to his legs. [Continued John nimbly taking to his legs. [Continued laughter and cheers.] As long as the North was as tame as a chicken, the South was as overbearing as a bull dog. But things have changed since. The North begins to understand the policy. So ris pacem para bellum in good Anglo-Saxon—to impudent fellows, show your teeth! and you will see the result. [Great cheers.]

The history of the last four years and especial-

ly that of the Kansas struggle has shown the mighty Colonels and Generals of the South two great things; first that the North can and will unite against the progress of slavery, and that some of the Slave States are becoming unreliable—and second; that the Yankess will fight ! [Cheers.] Aye, that the descendants of those men who fought in 1976 will fight now and again! [Applause.] And further, that there is a solid column of German and Scandinavian anti-slavery men here, who know how to handle a musket and who will fight, too. [Repeated cheers.] Let them come on then, the bragging cavaliers of the South! The northern roundhends stand just ready for them [Thundering Applause.] Calm your warlike enthusiasm—they will not come. The first attempt at a forcible dissolution of the Union will show them the reduces of the orders things. madness of the undertaking. And hesides this, slavery inspires devotoes neither with true enthusiasm nor with true courage. They may and will be brave men, when fighting for a good cause, but slavery would strip them of true moral bravery. They affect to defy the world in arms, but the slightest rumor of a slave conspiracy plunges them into the most ridiculous paroxysms of tear. Swag-gering osientation and poltroonery, fury and despair are often found as close bed fellows. [Cheers.] What will the South do, then, after the success of this policy? I do not say, sir, that the slaveholders will at once submit obserfully and submit cheerfully and gracefully. They will certainly give their lungs a hearty exercise in the finest figures of speech and in the most brilliant exclamations. They will predict fearful things, although they will not be over nice concerning the time when these fearful things are going to happen. (Laugh-ter and cheers.) But after a while they may stop and listen to what the North may have to say—at first disdainfully, and wrap-ping themselves up in the majesty of outraged dignity, but presently with greater calmness

Suppose, then, the North were to speak to them as follows: Friends, we love and es-

wer. (therr.) This suts of things will, according to a professing outcome, he has pass specially to a profession and conviction, he has pass specially prosessed the pass specially it will stop extraver out and newscreate a chains without in rights, it will respect the svereignt of the States, but it will enforce it in favor of Freedom also. It will not try to abolish the States of the States of Freedom also. slavery in the Smtes by Congressi and Inter-ference or by the force of areas. But it wil-give strong encouragement and moral supgive strong encouragement and moral sep-port to progressive reforms within them, and will sap the roots of the institution by reduc-ing it to live on its own merits. It will per-petuate it by strengthening its true founda-tions. (Applaise.) I love this Union, and no man can be more opposed to its dissolution; not us though the free North could not do without its bank-rupt partner, but because I think that the connection of the slave States with the free

connection of the slave States with the free North is the only thing which prevents the former from entirely losing the last remnant of democratic spirit and from abandoning themselves without restraint to the current of a despotic tendency. (Cheers.) It our hundred bus! opponents fret and threaten, I feer nothin The question, how the Union can be present ed, may in-lead seem a difficult one to them But did they ever consider how infinitely more difficult is the question how they will dissolve it? And yet, there is one great and real danger to the Union; it is, that by abandoning the great principles of the Revo-lution it might miss the very aims and ends for which it has been instituted. (Choers.)

It is not without profound meaning that the several States of this Union are represented by stars on the national banner. As in our solar system on high the great central Sun keeps the planets in their several orbits in sublime and eternal order, so in the solar system of our Union, the stars of the States order of a planetary system, there chaotic confusion will reign supreme, and the fondest hopes of the world will perish in de-structive concussions. (Long and continued finding fault with the Journals reporter. We

flames were using up the property of some of our neighbors last week, the telegraph spoke of the hazard which threatened other build-ings, and that we were destitute of means to stay the fire, and the fire companies of Burlington were speadily on their way to render us all the assistance in their power. There seems to have been some rivalry between the "Boxer" and the "Ethan Allen" about coming up, but the Boxer carried the day, and the regular train emption into our village as fine a looking engine as ever run to a fire and a noble set of strong arms to work it. The fire had, however done its work, but the kindly proffered assistance was none the less welcome or gratefully acknowledged. We believe the "Boxors" went home satisfied that the people of St. Albans were duly mindful of their good intentions, and after showing us how water could be thrown over our highest buildings with their engine, it is to be hoped our citizens may take prompt

measures to secure one of their own, against a similar emergency in the future.

P. S. Since writing the above we notice in the Burlington papers the resolutions passed by the members of the Boxer Fire Company, on their return to Burlington which will be found in our columns to-day.

Conv and Por ross. The Imshorgh So inford tells some large stories in the corn outputted line. It mays

er acre. Wm. Wilson of Cratisbury, says room one acre and 64 square rods, which is at the rate of 125 bushels to an acre.

The Standard also says :- Judge Parker of the same town, raised one which weighed 4 Ds, and 9 ounces, after it had been a week sat of the earth. If there is any man in the State that can beat this, we should like to

The Citizen says that Daniel Skiff of Woodstock, husked and emptied into a wagon, one day last week, seventy-one bush-

and in Addison County in particular, in

many instances has reached as high as one

reports in Walton's Daily Journal, so far as a large part of the bills introduced are concerned are doubtless necessarily confined to

that is necessary, we presume, and as much

as the limits of the Journal will allow of. Readers in general feel no interest in reading that "a bill relating" to something,or "a bill to amend" a certain law, was introduced-and the same is true so far as merely move around a central Sun of pure light and irresistible attraction. That central sun is true Democratic Liberty. As long as that stands firm and unshaken, its whole sphere will move in screne glory. But take that away—annihilate that great centre of attraction, and where hitherto has been the sublime to give them at length. We make the to give them at length. We make the above tatement because we learn that our

> A correspondent "Z." of the Times, in Montpelier says:

had no thought of doing any thing of the

"As to the Committee on Public Buildings, be it known to the Free Press man, as it is to the rest of maskind, that no such standing Committee ex-isted under the Bules."

For the edification of "Z" and the Times,

we refer to House Journal of 1857, in which on page 20 will be found in the list of "Standing Committees" under the Rules,

"A Committee of five members, to which shall be referred all bills and other matters relative to the State House and the grounds connected with the same; to be denominated the Committee on Public Buildings.

coming out for the second time this season. -The old women-who are always wise-say this indicates a warm winter. Probably.

ORSAMUS B. MATTESON, it is said, has left the Republican party and gone over to the Democrats. All right. Every creature after